

VLODAVETS, I. N.

U S S R .

Determination of moisture in butter under conditions of  
continuous production. I. N. Vlodavets. *Trudy Vsesoyuz.  
Inst. Molochn. Prom.* 1953, No. 13, 60-74; Referat. *Zhur.*,  
*Khim.* 1954, No. 35302. M. Hosh

D'YACHENKO, P.F.; VILODAVETS, I.N.; BOGOMOLOVA, Ye.

Method for production of edible casein. Molochnaya Prom. 14, No. 6,  
33-6 '53.

(CA 47 no.16:8277 '53)

(MLRA 6:5)

VLODAVETS, I. N.

②  
Changes in the average casein particle weight in co-  
sweetened condensed milk. I. N. Vlodavets and S.  
Shtal'berg. *Molochnaya Prom.* 15, No. 3, 35-7 (1954).  
The data are presented to show that the av. casein particle  
wt. increases with the concn. during the manufg. process,  
and decreases during storage when the milk is highly concd.  
The microbiol. spoilage of milk was inhibited by concn.  
Vladimir N. Krukovsky.

*Uladavets I //*

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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VLADAVETS, I.

✓ Breakdown of cream (emulsion) at different temperatures. V. Pavstova and I. Vladavets. *Molochnaya Prom.* 16, No. 7, 38-9(1955).—It is shown that the extent and magnitude of milk-fat-emulsion breakdown is largely detd. by fat content of cream and temp. of storage. At  $-10^{\circ}$ , cream contg. 45% fat and more breaks down rapidly and almost completely, but at  $-2$  to  $10^{\circ}$ , breakdown is only evident in cream with 65% fat level and is complete at  $74^{\circ}$ . At  $20-23^{\circ}$ , breakdown begins at  $74^{\circ}$ , and at  $100^{\circ}$ , 80% fat is needed to initiate breakdown. V. N. K.

MD

①

Vlodavets, I.N.

Size distribution of fat spheres in milk and cream. V. N. Faystova and I. N. Vlodavets (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Milk Ind., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 17, 456-64 (1955).--If the no. ( $dv$ ) of globules having an interfacial energy between  $e$  and  $e + de$  depends on  $e$  according to the equation  $dv = e^{-e/\omega_0} d\omega_0$ ,  $\omega_0$  being the mean energy, then  $-\log(1 - \nu) = \delta^2/2.3 \delta_0^2$ ;  $\nu$  = relative no. of globules whose diam. is  $\leq \delta$ , and  $\delta_0$  is the characteristic diam. This equation is valid for milk studied by F. and V. and also for milk investigated earlier (cf. Rahn, *C.A.* 21, 2912). The  $\delta_0$  varies between 2.5 and 3.2  $\mu$  for raw, and is 2.8  $\mu$  for pasteurized milk. Cream behaves as a mixt. of a large no. of globules having approx. the  $\delta_0$  of the original milk (namely 2.4-3.2  $\mu$ ) and a small no. (2%) of large globules (with a  $\delta_0$  of about 7  $\mu$ ) which presumably formed by coalescence in the separator. The globule diams. were detd. microscopically.

J. J. Bikerman

KING, N.; VLADAVETS, I.N. [translator]; INIKHOV, G.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., redaktor; YAROV, E.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The milk fat globule membrane and some associated phenomena.  
Translated from the English] Obolochki zhirovykh sharikov moloka i  
svyazannye s nimi yavleniya. Peravod s angliiskogo I.N.Vlodavtsa.  
Pod red, G.S.Inikhova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 93 p.  
(Milk) (MLRA 10:3)



VLODAVETS, I. N., and D'YACHENKO, P. F.

"Determination of the Measure of Colloid Particles and of the Molecular Weight of Casein by the Method of Light Diffusion" (Opredeleniye razmera kolloidnykh chastits i molekulyarnogo vesa methodom svetorasseyaniya) from the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry, pp 475-483, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Report given at above Conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 53)

Authors: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Dairy Industry

VLODAVETS, I. N.

AUTHORS: Titov, A.I.; Vlodavets, I.N.; Rebinder, P.A. 69-20-1-13/20

TITLE: The Processes of Structure Formation in Milk Fat and Their Significance in the Manufacture of Butter (Protsessy strukturoobrazovaniya v molochnom zhire i ikh znachenije dlya proizvodstva slivochnogo masla)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, # 1, pp 92-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the strength characteristics of milk fat and butter. It was found that in order to satisfy the consistency of butter, the fat must form a mixed crystallization-coagulation type of structure with the coagulation structure predominating. The specificities of structure formation in the production of butter by churning, and by the continuous chilling of high fat content cream, have been examined. Two major ways have been indicated for improving the butter consistency: controlling the crystallization temperature of the milk fat, which allows changes to be made in the total solid phase content of the system, and regulating the mechanical treatment in the hardening process, which allows changes to be made in the character of the structure formed so as to bring it closer to the crystallization or to the

Card 1/2

69-20-1-13/20

The Processes of Structure Formation in Milk Fat and Their Significance in the Manufacture of Butter

coagulation type.

There are 6 figures, and 15 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut molochnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Milk Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VLODAVETS, I. N., and REBINDER, P. A.,

"On the process of structure formation in food stuffs."

report presented at the Fourth All-Union Conference on Colloidal Chemistry,  
Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, 12-16 May 1958 (Koll zhur, 20,5, p.677-9, '58, Taubman, A.B)

Vladavets, I. N.

15(6)  
 Author: Belinder, P. A., Academician  
 Title: See Trends of Colloid Chemistry (Kovtseva, I. N., ed.)  
 Periodical: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, No. 1, pp. 44-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:  
 At present, colloid chemistry plays an especially important part in political economy as it is a physical-chemical science concerning substances of modern engineering. It is possible to carry out uninterrupted transitions from hydrophobic to lyophilic systems. Thus, it is possible to obtain technically important substances with the help of lyophilic substances and their solutions. The theory of colloid chemistry is an independent branch of colloid chemistry. The fact that it produces many new independent branches of science. Further, the author describes the course of the 4th All-Union Conference of Colloid Chemistry which took place in Leningrad May 15-16, 1959. It was organized by the Odintsov Institute.

Research in the field of colloid metals.  
 A. P. Zhukovskiy (Belarus) determined theoretically and experimentally the regularities of synthesis in foams.  
 M. P. Volkovich with collaborators spoke about the results of examination of water properties and structure of past by means of radioactive isotopes.

Research in the field of colloid systems.  
 M. P. Zhukovskiy considered questions of adsorption and desorption of substances in colloid dispersion systems.  
 M. P. Zhukovskiy and his collaborators reported on the development of the electrostatic stability theory as well as the coagulation of dispersion systems, and on the theory of formation and the properties of aerosols.

Research in the field of colloid systems.  
 E. M. Kremer, A. E. Yabun reported on the role of the structural-mechanical barrier as a factor of practical guarantee for a full stabilization of dispersion systems.  
 A. E. Yabun showed it in his investigations (Ref. 1).

Research in the field of colloid systems.  
 A. E. Yabun theoretically showed that an increased viscosity of the protective coverage of the stabilizer is sufficient to prevent coagulation of particles.  
 A. E. Yabun and his pupils dedicated a series of reports to studies in the field of structural characteristics.  
 A. E. Yabun and his pupils dedicated a series of reports to studies in the field of structural characteristics.

Research in the field of colloid systems.  
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Research in the field of colloid systems.  
 A. E. Yabun and his pupils dedicated a series of reports to studies in the field of structural characteristics.  
 A. E. Yabun and his pupils dedicated a series of reports to studies in the field of structural characteristics.

ZHDANOVA, Ye.A.; VLODAVETS, I.N.

Paper electrophoresis study of proteins contained in cow's milk. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:398-403 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. The Union Research Dairy Institute, Moscow.

(MILK,

proteins, electrophoresis (Rus))

(PROTEINS, determ.

in milk, electrophoresis (Rus))

15.8050

39580  
S/020/62/145/003/012/013  
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Vlodavets, I. N., and Rebinder, P. A., Academician

TITLE: Structuration by condensation used as a method of producing porous polymer material

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 3, 1962, 617-620

TEXT: The formation of condensation structures is discussed: threedimensional networks of intergrown and interwoven particles of a new phase, which form in oversaturated solutions or melts. Experiments were made with a mixture of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), formaldehyde, and sulfuric acid solutions. Initially turbidity and viscosity were found to increase linearly. Mechanical influences reduced the viscosity by destroying the structure. Insufficiently acetalized systems separated from aldehyde and acid by washing, preserved their microheterogeneity only when moist lost it when dried and regained it when soaked in water. Long-term treatment of PVA with formaldehyde and acid yielded structures which did not lose their porosity by drying. Polyvinyl formal films with differences in porosities, transparency, and mechanical properties may be obtained by changing the

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B101/B144

Structuration by condensation ...

concentration of components, the temperature, and the time of reaction. Considerable supersaturation yielded systems with surfaces up to  $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ . Slight supersaturation yielded coarse structures visible at slight magnification. Such polymer networks may be used for the production of perfect artificial leather with high permeability to water vapor, moderate perviousness to air, and high bending strength. Additional molding, stretching, vulcanization, tanning, plasticizing, etc. may be necessary to produce films of the desired properties. There are 2 figures. The English-language reference is: J. H. Highberger, R. A. Whitmore, Pat. USA, no. 2934446, April 26, 1960. .

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/2



KORMANOVSKAYA, G.N.; VLADAVETS, I.N.


Kinetics of homogenous interaction of polyvinyl alcohol with  
formaldehyde in aqueous solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.  
no.10:1748-1755 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KORMANOVSKAYA, G.N.; VLADAVETS, I.N.

Kinetics of acetalization of polyvinyl alcohol by aliphatic  
aldehydes in aqueous solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4:737-739 '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.





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ACCESSION NR. AF4047393

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ENCLOSURE

SUB CODE: OC, GC

Page 2 2

CSTRIKOV, M.S.; DUKHNINA, T.P.; VILODAVETS, I.N.; SINITSYNA, G.M.

Capillary contraction of drying condensation structures of  
polyvinyl formal. Part 1: Effect of the time of acetalation.  
Koll. zhur. 26 no.5:600-607 S-O '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy  
khimii i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KANTOROVICH-SHELOMKOVA, I.Ya.; VLDAVETS, I.N.; REBINDER, P.A.

Synthesis of porous condensation structures of a new disperse  
phase from polyvinyl alcohol. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:441-446  
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.



SINITSYNA, G.M.; VLODAVETS, I.N.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Fixation of porosity of condensation cross-linking materials from  
synthetic polymers. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1087-1090 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Polymers) (Porosity)

ZNAMENSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GUL', V.Ye., prof., doktor khim. nauk,  
retsenzent; VLODAVETS, I.N., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent;  
MOROZOVA, I.I., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Polymer materials in the dairy industry] Polimernye materialy  
v molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963.  
190 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Dairy industry—Equipment and supplies)  
(Polymers)

L 12627-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD P-4 RM  
 ACCESSION NR: AP3002881 S/0020/63/150/005/1087/1090

AUTHOR: Sinit'syna, G. M.; Vlodavets, I. N.; Rebinder, P. A. 59

TITLE: Fixation of condensation structure porosity from synthetic polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady\*, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1087-1090

TOPIC TAGS: fixation, porosity, synthetic polymer, fibrous-porous condensing structure, hydrophobization, synthetic leather, tanning

ABSTRACT: The fixing processing of fibrous-porous condensing structures leads to their supplementary partial hydrophobization, and increases stability to action of capillary pressure during drying. These experimental results are of significance in attempts to develop synthetic leather. Further study of the nature of such fixing treatment of various high molecular structures is indicated both to realize all possibilities present in such synthetic structures and for further progress in the study of physical-chemical processes of tanning of natural leather. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19 Mar 63	DATE ACQ: 15 Jul 63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 000
CARD 1/1		

VLODAVETS, I.N., kand.khim.nauk; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Porous materials on the basis of condensation structures.  
Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.11:80-87 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Porous materials)  
(Condensation products (Chemistry))

CA

(see E. N. Vladimirov)

Kinetics of the oxidation of hydrogen at a silver catalyst. S. Ya. Pukhovskii and M. I. Vinogradov (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 34, 333-35 (1960); cf. C.A. 43, 5272a. Mixts. of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> were passed through a silica gel (particle size 2-3 mm.) charged with 1.1% Ag (from AgNO<sub>3</sub>), and the degree of transformation was detd. by measuring the air current behind the catalyst and the amt. of O in it (with pyrogallol). From the assumptions that the reaction takes place when a H mol. collides with adsorbed O, that the rate of desorption of O is small compared with the rate of reaction, and that the adsorbed O capable of reacting is energetically uniform, the equation was derived  $\alpha = \ln(1 - \alpha) = k_1 SX / (k_1 + k_2)$ , SX is the vol. of voids in the catalyst (about 5 cc.) and  $\alpha$  is the rate of gas flow (cc./sec.). This equation was valid in the present expts. The const.  $k_1$  was independent of  $\alpha$  (0.5-1.5) and increased with temp. from 0.0032 at 98° to 0.02 and 0.06 at 145° and 192°, resp.; hence the energy of activation was 11,700 cal. The const.  $k_2 = k_1 / (k_1 + k_2)$  (1);  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are the rate consts. of the (1) adsorption and of the reaction between O and H. They could be calcd. from expts. at a const.  $\alpha$ , in which the ratio O<sub>2</sub>:N<sub>2</sub> varied from 1:19 to 1:1. At 145°, 170°, and 192°  $k_1$  was 0.0037, 0.0099, and 2.46, and  $k_2$  was 0.040, 0.069, and 1.06, resp. These values confirm equation 1. The energy of activation was for adsorption 15,000 and for reaction 8000 cal. Because  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are of the same order of magnitude, the apparent order of reaction depends on the ratio O:H and the reaction appears independent of the concn. of the component present in excess (cf. Benton and Kigin, C.A. 23, 1341). No poisoning by H<sub>2</sub>O appeared in the present expts. because of high temp. J. I. H.

VLODAVETS, M. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Vanadium Compounds Sep 52

"Vapor Pressure of Vanadium Oxytrichloride," A. V. Komandin and M. L. Vlodavets, Moscow State U

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 26, No 9, pp 1291-1297

Made a comparative study and evaluation of two methods of obtaining  $\text{VOCl}_3$ . The method of chlorinating  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$  with  $\text{Cl}_2$  gas in the presence of  $\text{C}$  proved to be more effective than the action of dry  $\text{HCl}$  gas on  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ . By the first method, the chlorination of 30 grams of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$  proceeded quantitatively and to completion in 2 hrs. The vapor pressure of  $\text{VOCl}_3$  was measured within the temp range of  $18.7-100^\circ$ . The heat of evapn

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and the Trouton-Kistyakovskiy const were computed from the vapor pressure-temp relationship. From the heating curves, the mp of  $\text{VOCl}_3$  was found to be  $-78.9 \pm 0.2^\circ$ .

263T19

VLODAVETS, M.L.

2 The influence of (unsaturated) hydrocarbons on the activity of solid industrial desiccants. M. L. Vlodavets and S. Sh. Byk. *Gazovaya Prom.* 1956, No. 5, 35-41. The drying of gas mixts. with the use of desiccants of the  $Al_2O_3$  type is a universal practice. Their selection, however, in industrial plants for drying mixts. contg. unsatd. hydrocarbons, e.g. products of pyrolysis, often gives rise to serious trouble through the lowering of the drying activity, which in turn disturbs the whole tech. process. The cause of this lowering is, apparently, the formation of polymers of the olefins and of the diene hydrocarbons present in the gas; both  $Al_2O_3$  and the silicates of Al are well-known catalysts for the polymerization of these substances. The mechanism of the reactions during the drying cycle is probably as follows: (1) deposition of resins on the desiccant during the adsorbent stage and (2) their conversion to polymerization products during regeneration. These possibilities were investigated. Drying agents selected for test were (1) an activated clay (this and the following bear trade-mark names); (2) a bauxite; (3) a calcined "carrier"; (4) an activated  $Al_2O_3$ ; (5) an Al silicate. Gases contg. the following unsatd. hydrocarbon contaminants (about 4.5%) in  $N_2$  were used in the expts.: (a) ethylene; (b) propylene; (c) butylene; (d) divinyl; and (e) cyclopentadiene. Test conditions were: pressure 30 atm., temp. 18° to 22°, on stream 16 to 18 hrs., gas velocity 0.15 l./sq. cm. per min., and regeneration in a stream of  $N_2$  at 250°. Controls with moist N but without hydrocarbons were run in parallel. After 8 or 10 cycles the moisture content of the gas and the dynamic water capacity of the desiccant were detd. In the use of driers 1 to 4, only divinyl and pentadiene cause polymerization with deterioration of the mass. On the other hand, the Al silicate No. 5 cannot be recommended for use with gas mixts. contg. any of the unsatd.  $C_4$  or higher hydrocarbons. H. L. Olin

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4/2/52

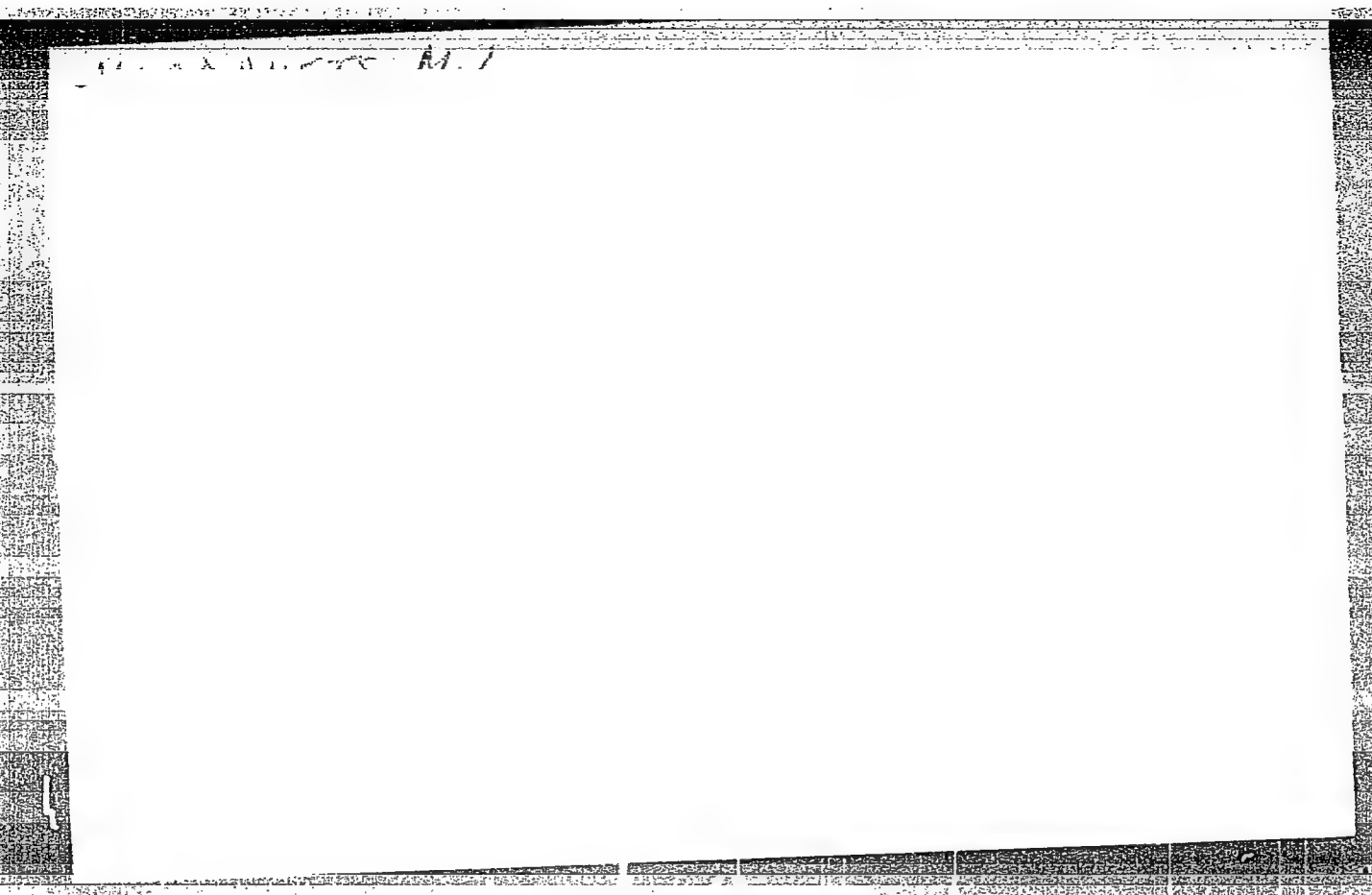
M. A. YOUTZ

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VLODAVETS, M.L.; GOL'BERT, K.A.; CHERVINSKAYA, Ye.Ya.; NAZAROVA, N.N.

Determination of the content of carbonyl compounds and allyl alcohol formed in the contract reduction of acrolein by ethyl and isopropyl alcohols. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:209-216 '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.  
(Carbonyl compounds) (Allyl alcohol) (Acrolein)

VLODAVETS, M.L.; GOL'BERT, K.A.; ODINOKOV, V.N.; SISOVICH, I.D.

Chromatographic determination of acrolein dimer in a reaction mixture. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:145-146 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.  
(Acrolein) (Pyran) (Chromatographic analysis)

VLODAVETS, M.L.

KIRSANOVA, R.P.; VLODAVETS, M.L.; BYK, S.Sh.

Absorption method for determining the moisture content of mixtures  
of hydrocarbon gases. Gaz. prom. no. 4:44-47 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Gases--Analysis)

VLODVETS, Nikolai Ivanovich.

Sulphur Leningrad, 1926. 146 p. map.

1. Sulphur

1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER										5TH AND 6TH LETTER									
AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX										MATERIALS INDEX									
<p><b>Urazov, G. G., and Vlodavets, N. I.</b> Physico-CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BOROVICH REFRACTORY CLAYS. <i>Ann. inst. anal. phys. chim.</i> (U. S. S. R.), 3, 725-45 (1927). Plastic clays have a higher water content than friable clays, as well as a higher titanium, iron, and alkaline-earth content. Three breaks may be observed in the temperature-time curves obtained by heating the clays to 1100°. The first two, indicating endothermic effects, occur at 100° and 110° and 400°, and are due to the loss of adsorbed and constitutional water respectively. The third, due to an exothermic reaction, takes place at 950° and is less marked for friable than for other clays. Curves connecting degree of dehydration of air-dry refractory clays with temperature show that at 400° 90% of the water originally present is given up; the remainder disappears at 520° to 600°. It is suggested that these clays consist of kaolinite, and that the air-dry clay <math>(Al_2Si_2O_7 \cdot nH_2O)</math> between 100° and 400° continually loses water, the resulting substance being hydrated leverrierite, <math>Al_2Si_2O_7 \cdot mH_2O</math>, which at about 600° is completely dehydrated. X-ray measurements of the angles of the crystal lattices of various Russian clays show that these are very close to one another and to those of nacrite.</p>																																													

12

EXTRACTION OF ALUMINA FROM THE ALKALIES OF THE NEPHELITES AND NEPHELINITES OF CHIBONOS MOUNTAINS. N. I. VIANDAVITS. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. S. S. R.* 1931A, No. 6, 127-30.—V. describes different methods of extg. alumina. He uses the Muller-Packard method. The yield of alumina reaches 89%, and its  $\text{SiO}_2$  content reaches 1.35%. L. JACOVLEFF

COMMON ELEMENTS

PERIODIC TABLE

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

MATERIALS INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON ELEMENTS	
<p><b>Production of aluminum hydroxide and alkali from nepheline by the solution method.</b> M. I. Buzdakov, N. I. Vlasov, L. S. Lashin, V. A. Mironov, I. M. Puzan, F. E. Gerasimov, and V. E. Trakhtengerts (Dnepropetrovsk Inst. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1966, No. 23, 5-2709). The production of pure <math>Al(OH)_3</math>, <math>Na_2CO_3</math>, and <math>K_2CO_3</math> from Khibinsk nepheline or nepheline concentrates is described. The optimum conditions, with 99% extraction of <math>Al(OH)_3</math> and alkali, were: dry nepheline and limestone, ground to 150-mesh, were used in the proportions of 2.5 mole of <math>CaO</math> to 1 mole of <math>Na_2O</math>. The mixture was burned in a rotary kiln (1190-1200°) for 1.5-2 hr. The melt, ground to 80-mesh, was leached with 6-8 mol. of <math>Na_2CO_3</math> to 1 mol. of <math>Al(OH)_3</math>, and the resulting aluminum solution freed from <math>SiO_2</math> and <math>P_2O_5</math> by adsorbing with 1% of <math>CaO</math> at 5-7 atm. for 2 hr. and filtering. The filtrate was treated with <math>CO_2</math> at 80-90° and the <math>Al(OH)_3</math> filtered off and calcined in <math>Al_2O_3</math>, <math>Ni_2CO_3</math>, and <math>K_2CO_3</math>. In the filtrate were other alkali concentrates and reworked into phosphates. <math>SiO_2</math> and other components of nepheline and <math>CaO</math> in the leaching sludge were converted into nepheline cement, equal in quality to Portland cement. <i>Chem. Abstr. (6)</i></p>			
<p><b>450-550 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>			

VLDDAVETS, N.I.

The occurrence of indium in the lead-zinc deposits of Middle Asia. S. A. Donovik, N. I. Vlodavets and N. M. Prokopenko. *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Div. Earth and Math. Sci.* 1938, 335 (in English, 339-40). Fifty-two samples of minerals from Middle Asia were analyzed spectroscopically for In. Of these the sphalerites were analyzed chemically. As high as 0.3% of In was found in the dark-colored sphalerites. Three types of polymetallic deposits of In have been recognized: (1) hypothermal, (2) mesothermal and (3) epithermal. The sphalerites rich in Fe and poor in Cd, Cu and Ge seem to have the largest quantity of In. J. S. Joffe

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



VLADAVETS, N.I.

Bechmints from nepheline pegmatites of the Vishnevo Mtns. in the central Urals. E. M. Bonch-Bruyevich, N.I. Vladavets. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 40, 587-9 (1965). Description of the location of the material with optical, crystallographic, phys., chem., and mineralogical data being given. An analysis is given. John F. Husted

ASR-66A DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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VIODAVETS, N. I.

Urazov, G. G., and Viodavets, N.I. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BOROVICHI REFRACTORY CLAYS Ann.inst.anal.phys.chim.(U.S.S.R.),3, 725-45 (1927)  
Plastic clays have a higher water content than friable clays, as well as a higher titanium, iron, and alkaline-earth content. Three breaks may be observed in the temperature time curves obtained by heating the clays to 1100°. The first two, indicating endothermic effects, occur at 100° to 110° and 490°, and are due to the loss of adsorbed and constitutional water respectively. The third, due to an exothermic reaction, takes place at 950° and is less marked for friable than for other clays. Curves connecting degree of dehydration of air-dry refractory clays with temperature show that at 400° 90% of the water originally present is given up; the remainder disappears at 520° to 600°. It is suggested that these clays consist of kaolinite, and that the air-dry clay ( $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) between 100° and 400° continually loses water, the resulting substance being hydrated leverrierite,  $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which at about 600° is completely dehydrated. X-ray measurements of the angles of the crystal lattices of various Russian clays show that these are very close to one another and to those of nacrite.

5(2)

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, N. I.

TITLE: Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin  
(Otdeleniye toriya ot redkozemel'nykh elementov tanninom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 2, pp 202-206  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hydroxides of trivalent rare earths usually are precipitated quantitatively in alkaline solution. In the case of some rare earths the precipitation begins already at pH = 6.2; thorium begins to be precipitated as hydroxide already in more strongly acid solutions (pH = 3.5). These pH values practically do not depend on the nature of the present anions, and are constant in dilute nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and hydrochloric acid solutions (Ref 4). The difference in the pH values at which the precipitation of the rare earths, on the one hand, and of thorium, on the other, begins, is sufficiently great to permit a quantitative separation of thorium. The pH values for the beginning of the precipitation of the hydroxides of rare earths and thorium in chloride-, nitrate-, and sulfate solutions are summarized in a table. The investi-

Card 1/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

## Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

gations of the author showed that thorium is quantitatively precipitated from approximately 0.005 n nitric acid- or hydrochloric acid solutions by tannin. In order to attain complete precipitation, a proportion by weight of tannin:  $\text{ThO}_2 = 5 : 1$  is necessary. The amount of tannin must, however, not be below 1 g/100 ml. The presence of a small amount of ammonium nitrate or ammonium chloride (< 1 g in 100 ml solution) makes it possible to obtain denser precipitations which may be filtered more easily. The concentration of ammonium salts must not exceed 2 g in 100 ml, otherwise thorium is not precipitated quantitatively. Sulfate ions must be carefully removed because they reduce the precipitation of thorium. The tannin-method of determining thorium shows a sensitivity rarely found among gravimetric analytical methods, i.e.  $4 \cdot 10^{-7}$  g/ml. The accuracy of the determination is within the same order of magnitude as in the determination of macro-amounts. The errors in the determination of thorium in 0.004 to 0.011 n nitric acid solutions as well as in 0.005 n hydrochloric solution are summarized in a table; in a further

Card 2/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

## Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

table the completeness of the separation of thorium from rare earths is given. In  $\sim 0.005$  n hydrochloric- or nitric acid solutions the rare earths are not precipitated by tannin if their content in a 100 ml solution does not exceed 0.5 g. It is recommended to dissolve and reprecipitate the thorium precipitate. In hydrochloric solution the second precipitation takes place after the dissolution of the precipitate in hot hydrochloric acid (1 : 3). If the precipitate was precipitated from nitric solution, such a dissolution and reprecipitation is not possible because tannin is oxidized herein. Therefore, in this case the obtained precipitate is annealed to  $\text{ThO}_2$ , decomposed with potassium pyrosulfate, and precipitated again with tannin. The working methods for the separation of thorium from rare earths as well as the dissolution and reprecipitation of the precipitate are described in detail in this paper. The present paper was written in 1949. There are 4 tables and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh  
elementov Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva  
(Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystallo-  
chemistry of Rare Elements of the Academy of Sciences, USSR,  
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1957

Card 4/4

1/10/57-13-V.

VLADAVETS, V.

"Bactericidal ultraviolet radiation" by I.A.E. Neishtadt. Reviewed  
by V. Vladavets. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no. 8: 142-143 Ag '57.  
(BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC) (MIRA 11:2)  
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(NEISHTADT, I.A.E.)



VLADAVETS, V.A.

Influence of a task on the character and time of carrying  
out a work operation. Vop. psikhol. 6 no.4:73-82 JI-Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk  
RSFSR, Moskva.  
(Job analysis)

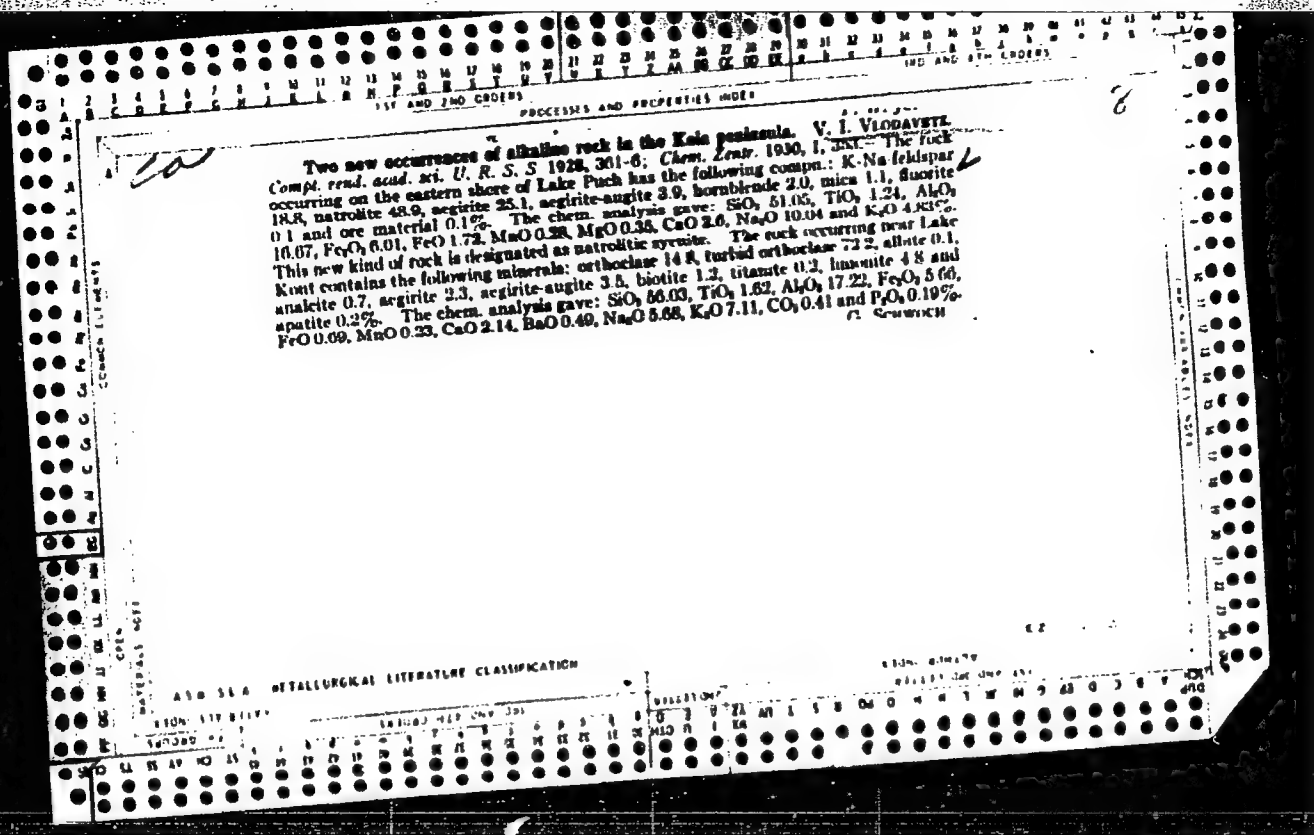
VLADAVETS, V. I.

ca

THE ROCKS AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE REGION OF UMBA AND PORJA GUBA. D. S. Belyankin, V. I. Vladavets and A. Shimpf. U. S. S. R. Sci. Tech. Dept. Supreme Council Natl. Econ. No. 37, Trans. North Sci. Econ. Repub. No. 20, 43 pp. (1934); Mineralog. Abstracts 6, 200; cf. preceding abstr. - Detailed petrographic descriptions of the dikes of alkali rocks. J. F. Schauer.

ANALYSIS: 100.00% alkali

ASU-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



15

CO

The Khibinsk apatite deposits as a base for raw materials for the superphosphate industry. V. I. Vlasovskiy. *Izvestiya i Uspokoi* (Fertilizers and Vitamins) 1929, 24-6. V. describes the deposits in the Murmansk region in the tundra zone. Apatite and nepheline had  $P_2O_5$  contents of 40.5-43.2%. The nepheline contains also 6-7% of  $K_2O$ . In the region of these deposits the total resources have been estd. to be 18 million tons. J. S. Jovan

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLIC

SECOND MAP ONLY ONE

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100 AND 4TH EROLES

1ST AND 2ND EROLES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Nephelite-apatite deposits of Khibina tundra V I  
 Vlodavets. U. S. S. R. Sci-Tech. Dept. Supreme Council  
 Bull. Econ., Trans. Ind. Explor. of the North, No. 46,  
 (1960) pp. (1960); Mineralog. Abstracts 6, 304 11. The  
 nephelite-apatite rock occurs as lenticular bands about 200  
 m. thick, representing either sep. intrusions, or schlieren,  
 between a fine-grained nephelite-syenite hanging wall and  
 a urtite-holite footwall. The upper part contains rare  
 apatite. The apatite-rich rock is called *apatite*, the  
 nephelite-rich rock *nephelite*. Several new rock and min-  
 eral analyses are given. I. F. Schauer

ASD-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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VLODDAVETS, V.I.																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><i>Ca</i></p> <p>Alkali rock complex of Cape Turia, Kola. D. S. Bel'yankin and V. I. Vlodavets. <i>Trav. inst. petrog. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. R.</i> 2, 45-71 (1962); <i>Mineralog. Abstracts</i> 6, 424.</p> <p>Three periods of intrusion are noted: (1) alkali-basalt, calcified eruptive breccia and carbonatites; (2) ijolite, turpentine, melanocratic nepheline-syenite and carbonatites, and (3) alkali basalt, nepheline-basalt, augite, nephelinite and carbonatites. All appear to be derived from an alkali magma rich in volatiles. There is also considerable syenite, regarded as the result of interaction between the ijolite magma and the surrounding sandstone. Analyses are given of this sandstone and of 2 syenites showing progressive decrease in <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> and increase in alkali. There is also a feldspar-free syenite, a calcitic aegirine, composed of aegirine, calcite and apatite, contg. <math>\text{P}_2\text{O}_5</math>, <math>\text{FeO}</math> and <math>\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3</math>.</p> <p>C. A. Silbert</p>																									
<p>ASD-SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

CA

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

One of the contemporary Kamchatka basalts. V. Vlodavets. *Trav. Inst. Phys. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. S.* 283-02(1934); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol.* Reclaire II, 1935, 354-5.—A chem. analysis is given of a recent lava flow (January 25, 1932) from the parasitic crater Patzan J. F. Schairer of the volcano Kluitsewskaja.

438 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Vlodavets, V.I. "Microseismic Observation in the Region of the Volcano "Kliuchevskoi" from September 1 to December 31, 1935." *Biulleten Vulkanologicheskoi Stantsii na Kamchatke*, Moscow-Leningrad, No. 2, 1937, pp. 25-26.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
VLODAVETS, V.I.										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p><i>Ca</i></p> <p>The chemical nature of eruptive rocks of Kamchatka. V. I. Vlodavets. <i>Byull. Vulkanol. Stantsii Kamchatke</i> 1939, No. 5, 17-42; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1940, No. 6, 22. —The paper contains tables of 183 chem. analyses and their recalculations to magmatic equations according to Levinson-Lessing; 166 analyses were made after 1930; 164 analyses are of effusive rocks (lava, tuffs, volcanic bombs, sand, etc.). The <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> content of the rocks varies from 74.8 to 45.42%. No specificity in the quant. ratios of the chem. elements in the minerals was observed. The rocks are similar to the corresponding av. types. Basalts, andesite-basalts and andesites are higher in <math>\text{CaO}</math>, and liparites are lower in bases. Kamchatka is not an exclusively andesite region, as has been considered previously. Among the eruptive rocks the andesite-basalt and basaltic rocks predominate in the region.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>										<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>										<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Vlodavets, V. I. Dr. Geolog. - Mineralog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Klyuchevskoy and Karymskiy Volcanoes (Activity, Structure, Products of Eruption." Inst. of Geological Sci, Acad Sci USSR 11 Apr 47

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr 1947 (Proj. #17836)

VLIOAVETS, V.I.

Volcanoes of the Karymskaia group. Trudy Lab. vulk. no.3:  
3-48 '47. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

~~VLADAVETS, V.I.~~

Activity of Karymskaya Sopka during 1943-1947. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15:  
17-18 '48. (MLEA 9:11)

(Karymskaya Sopka)

VLDAVETS, V.I.

In memory of Viktor Fedorovich Popkov. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15:  
30-31 '48. (MLBA 9:11)  
(Popkov, Viktor Fedorovich, 1907-1941)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

CA

**Narsarsukite.** D. S. Belyankin and V. I. Vlodavets. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 67, 135-136 (1979). --In contact-metamorphic sandstones from Cape Turj which were changed to a syenite-like rock by alkali immigration from magmatic intrusions, Belyankin (1932) described an unknown mineral assoc. with orthoclase, albite, and alkali amphibole. It had quadratic habit, light-yellowish color, and  $n_x = 1.650$ ;  $n_y = 1.612$ ;  $n_z = 1.638$  and is now shown to be identical to narsarsukite from Montana. It is somewhat different from the original mineral from Greenland, but very similar in its genesis in contact-metamorphic quartz-schists. Narsarsukite is a typical mineral in the exogenic alkali aureole of magma intrusions. W. Bitel

VLODAVETS V I.

✓The unique calcite-diabase (cabitarite) of Mongolia.  
V. I. Vlodavets. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 87, 657-9  
(1952).—The unique sheetlike intrusions in the magmatic  
formations south of the Hana-Here range in southern Mon-  
golia were studied. The diabase was found to contain  
plagioclase 62.7, augite 12.8, calcite 0.5, biotite minerals  
5.5, and hematite minerals 12.5% by wt. Chem. analyses  
are given. Paul V. Feng

VLODARETS, VIT

USSR .

✓ Anorthoclase from lavas of the volcanic region of Darigan (S.E. Mongolian S.S.R.). V. I. Vlodavets and N. N. Shavrova. *Voprosy Petrog.* 1953. Nauk S.S. S.R. 2, 71-6(1953).—The anorthoclase phenocrysts of the basaltic lavas have diameters up to 2 cm.; the crystals are rarely transparent, usually translucent, whitish, or moonstone-like. They are evidently of intratelluric origin, and slightly corroded by post-effusive agents. Consts. of the transparent crystals:  $\gamma = 1.530$ ;  $\alpha = 1.524$ ;  $2V = 42^\circ$ , optically neg.; d. 2.59. Chem. analysis:  $\text{SiO}_2$  65.26;  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  21.36;  $\text{CaO}$  1.01;  $\text{SrO}$  0.25;  $\text{BaO}$  0.19;  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  7.68;  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  4.50;  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  0.005;  $\text{Rb}_2\text{O}$  0.005; no  $\text{Cs}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0.12; sum 100.38% (= Or 26.5%; Ab 68.4%; An 3.3%, Celsian mol. 0.2%). From Belyankin's diagram (C.A. 21, 1238) it is evident that the mineral is an anorthoclase remarkably high in Na feldspar and very low in An, of monoclinic symmetry, a typical high-temp. modification, metastable at room temp. W. Eit:

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VLODAVETS, V. I.

May/Jun 63

USSR/Geology - Tuff Lavas

"Some Tuff Lavas of Semvachik and their Origin," V. I. Vlodavets

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol, No 3, pp 96-106

Discusses the general problem of the origin of tuff lava. Doubts the accuracy of P. Marshall's interpretation of tuff lava proposing a different explanation of their origin.

(CA 47 no. 22: 12151 '63)

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VLODAVETS, V

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Die Vulkane der Sowjetunion. Gotha, Geographisch-Karto-  
graphische Anstalt, 1954.

136 p. illus., maps.

Translation from the Russian: "Vulkany Sovyetskogo Soyuza",  
Moscow (1949)?

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. 135.

VOLCANOLOGY, 7. 1.

"Vulcanological Terminology"

Eyull. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, no 21, 45-46, 1954

To work out a unique terminology in the field of vulcanology, the author considers certain terms on the meanings of which there is no single opinion; for example, krater (crater), kal'dera (caldera), sonna (crater rim), kupola (boss), vulkanicheskaya kotlovina (volcanic hollow), smeshanny volkan (compound volcano), stratovulkan (stratovolcano), sloistyy vulkan (laminar volcano), etc. The author proposes a new classification of kupola (boss). (RZhGeol, No 6, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

VLADOVETS, V.I.

In memory of Dmitrii Stepanovich Beliankin. Bul.Vulk.sta. no.22:  
3-5 '54. (MIRA 8:11)

(Beliankin, Dmitrii Stepanovich, 1876-1953)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

International symposium on forecasting volcanic eruptions and  
relationship between magmas and eruption types. Izv. AN  
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Volcanic tectonics. Biml.Vulk.sta. no.23:38-44 '54. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

[Some results of volcanological research in the U.S.S.R.; theses of a report presented at the Tenth General Assembly of the International Association of Geodesy and Geophysics] Nekotorye rezultaty vulkanologicheskikh issledovaniy v SSSR; tezisy doklada na X general'noi assamblee Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soiuza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 7 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Soviet Far East--Volcanoes)



VLODAVETS, V.I.

Origin of some volcanic fissures. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.23:45-46 '54.  
(Volcanoes) (MLRA 8:11)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Dr. of Geology and Mineralogy; "Some Results of Volcanological Observations in the USSR."

SO: Soviet Academy of Science Proceedings, No. 6, March Issue 1955; A-40687

Vlodavez, V. I.

Some results of volcanological research in the U.S.S.R.  
V. I. Vlodavez. *Bull. volcanol.* 16, 147-54 (1956).—A review, with special reference to volcanic activity in Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands, and with a list of 63 active volcanoes in the U.S.S.R. *RE* *CH*

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Solfataric vapor and hydrothermal deposits in volcanic regions of  
Italy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 20 no. 5: 109-129 S-O '55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Italy--Volcanoes)

PIYP, Boris Ivanovich; VILODAVETS, V.I., redaktor; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.,  
redaktor; MAKUHI, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Klyuchevskaya Sopka and its eruption during 1944-1945 and  
in the past] Klyuchevskaya sopka i ee izverzhenia v 1944-  
1945 gg. i v proshlom. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR,  
1956. 308 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia vulkanologii.  
Trudy, no.11) (MLRA 9:6)

(Klyuchevskaya Sopka)

VLADAVETS, V.I.

Tsunami related to volcanic eruptions. Biul.Sov.po seism. no.2:  
27-30 '56. (Tidal waves) (Volcanoes) (MIRA 9:9)

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Foreign volcanological research in the Pacific Ocean.  
Bibl.Vulk.sta. no.24:68-69 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Pacific Ocean--Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V.I., doktor geolo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Through the volcanic regions of Italy. Priroda 45 no.5:61-70  
My '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Italy--Volcanoes)



VLODAVETS, V.I.

Work of the International Volcanological Association at the  
Tenth General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy  
and Geophysics. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.24:3-13 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Rome--Geophysics--Congresses) (Rome--Volcanoes--Congresses)

VLADOVETS, V.I.; PIYP, B.I.

Catalog of active volcanoes in Kamchatka. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.2:5-  
95 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

<sup>I.</sup>  
VLODAVETS, V., doktor geologe-mineralegicheskikh nauk,

Deep-seated heat. IUa.tekh.no.1:7-10 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Direktor laboratorii vulkanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Earth temperature)

15-1957-10-13871

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V. I., Plyp, B. I.

TITLE: Catalog of the Active Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Katalog  
deystvuyushchikh vulkanov Kamchatki)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 25, pp 5-95

ABSTRACT: A map and detailed descriptions of the following 28  
volcanoes of Kamchatka are given: Sheveluch, Klyuchev-  
skiy, Bezmyanny, Ploskiy Tolbacnik, Kizimen, Komarov,  
Gamchen, Kronotskiy, Krashennnikov, Kikhpinych, Uzon,  
Burlyashchiy, Tsentral'nyy Semyachik, Malyy Semyachik,  
Karymskiy, Zhupanovskiy, Dzenzurskiy, Avachinskiy, Kor-  
yanskiy, Mutnovskiy, Gorelyy khrebet (Range), Opala,  
Ksudach, Zheltovskiy, Il'inskiy, Koshelev, Kambal'nyy,  
and Ichinskiy. A description of each volcano is given  
in accordance with a unified scheme: synonyms, location,  
height, form of the volcano, geological characteristics,

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Catalog of the Active Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Cont.) 15-1957-10-13871

crater, lava flows, composition of the volcanic products, dates of eruptions, types of eruptions, peculiarities of volcanic activity, forewarnings of eruptions, and bibliography. The catalog is richly illustrated by photographs of all the volcanoes. The bibliography contains 241 references.

Card 2/2

S. P. Bryzgalina

VLODAVETS , V.I.; GORSHEV, G.S.; PIYP, B.I.

Foreword. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.25:3-4 '57.  
(Volcanoes)

(MIRA 10:8)

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1473

Vlodavets, V. I.

Vulkany i vulkanicheskiye obrazovaniya Semyachinskogo rayona (Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations in the Semyachinskiy Region) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958.  
192 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya vulkanologii, Trudy, vyp. 15)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya vulkanologii

Resp. Ed.: B.I. Piyp; Ed. of Publishing House: G. I. Nosov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This publication is of interest to geologists in general and to volcanologists in particular.

COVERAGE: The present study concerns two groups of volcanoes, the Bol'shoy Semyachik and the Malyy Semyachik, located on the Eastern coast of Kamchatka within a 200 km volcanic zone. In most maps and works the Bol'shoy and Malyy Semyachik are designated as individual volcanoes, whereas actually each consists of several volcanos. The Bol'shoy Semyachik has 8 separate volcanoes, one of them

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Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

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composed of no less than 18 volcanic structures. This volcanic region was visited by the author on three occasions, and the present work is based on observations carried out there during these trips and on subsequent research. The following scientists participated in investigations and studies which contributed to this work: V.D. Troitskiy, A.I. Morozov, Ye. V. Yastrebov, Ye. F. Uratkov, N.N. Shavrova (chemical and spectral analyses), and N. N. Slutskaya (x-ray photographs). The text contains 85 figures, 60 tables, and 62 references of which 45 are Soviet, 11 English, and 6 German.

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Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

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Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MM/fal  
5-8-59

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V.I. SOV/11-58-11-14/14

TITLE: Activities of the International Volcanological Association  
(Deyatel'nost' mezhdunarodnoy assotsiatsii vulkanologii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958,  
Nr 11, p 136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short report on the conference of the International Volcanological Association which took place in Toronto (Canada) during the XI General Assembly of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union.

1. Volcanoes 2. Scientific research

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VLODAVETS, V.I.

Trace elements in volcanic products. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.13:137-154  
' 58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Trace elements) (Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Activities of the International Volcanological Association.  
Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol, 23 no, 11, 136 W '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Volcanoes)



VLODAVETS, V.I., red.; DERGUNOV, I.D., red. [deceased]; IVANOV, V.V., red.; MAKARENKO, F.A., red.; KHITAROV, N.I., red.; GESSEN, L.V., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems in geothermy and practical utilization of the earth's heat; transactions of the First All-Union Conference on Geothermic Research, March 1956] Problemy geotermii i prakticheskogo ispol'zovaniia tepla zemli; trudy Pervogo Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po geotermicheskim issledovaniiam, mart 1956 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1959. 254 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR (for Vlodavets). 2. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR im. O.Yu.Shmidta (for Dergunov [deceased]).  
(Earth temperature—Congresses)

NABOKO, Sof'ya Ivanovna; VLODAVETS, V.I., ovt, red.; PHODOT'YEV, K.M.,  
red. izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Volcanic exhalations and their reaction products] Vulkaniche-  
skie ekzagaliatsii i produkty ikh reaktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii  
nauk SSSR, 1959. 299 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, Laboratoriia  
vulkanologii, Trudy, no. 16) (MIRA 12:9)  
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)



S/011/60/000/003/001/001  
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V. I.  
TITLE: The first All-Union congress on volcanology  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 3, 1960, 125  
TEXT: The first All-Union congress on volcanology attended by 300 representatives of 86 geological and similar Soviet institutions was convened from September 23 to October 2, 1957 in Yerevan. 104 papers were read on contemporary and ancient volcanism, on igneous areas and formations and their useful minerals, the relations between volcanism and tectonic phenomena as well as on problems of cosmic volcanism. During the congress tours were arranged to Pambak, Ashtarak-Burakan, Artik, Sevan-Kamo and Garni-Gegard, to acquaint the participants with the volcanic areas of Armenia. The presidential address was delivered by I. G. Magak'yan (President of the Organization Committee of the Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR). K. N. Paffengol'ts, V. P. Petrov and Ye. K. Ustiyev, reported on the work carried out by A. N. Zavaritskiy, Yu. F. Levinson-Lessing and P. I. Lebedov to investigate the volcanism of Armenia. V. I. Vlodavets, G. S. Gorshkov and S. I. Naboko (Laboratory of Volcanism of the Academy of Sciences USSR) read papers

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# The first All-Union congress on volcanology

on the investigation of volcanism and paleo-volcanic investigations in the USSR. Problems to be studied are: the relations between the volcanism of the earth and that of the cosmos, in the first place that of the Earth-Moon system, the relation between volcanism and tectonics, dynamics and chemistry of the magma, the relation between solid, liquid and gaseous elements of the magma. The formation of hydro-thermal solutions, the utilization of volcanic heat in power engineering, the forecast of eruptions, etc. In view of the effect of volcanic formations on the distribution of useful minerals the paleo-volcanic surveying of the Soviet Union has to be encouraged. V. N. Kotlyar and M. A. Favorskaya read a paper on some aspects of mineralization in volcanic rocks. G. S. Gorskov and S. I. Naboko discussed the relation of volcanoes with certain tectonic cleavages, under the title "Contemporary Volcanism of the Kamchatka-Kuril Ridge." V. I. Vlodavets reported on the formation of pyroclastic substances; G. S. Gorshkov on the classification of explosive eruptions, Ye. K. Markhinin on the mechanism of formation of magma chambers; A. Lyubimova on the temperature distribution around cooling volcanic channels; A. S. Nekhoroshev on defining the pressures of volcanic vapours in the "EBEKO" volcano. V. A. Bernsteyn on the investigation of magmatic anomalies in volcanic areas. S. I. Naboko, K. K. Zelenova and V. V. Ivanova reported on the hydrothermal conditions of volcanic zones, especially with regard to mineralization, I. I. Gushenko on the

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The first All-Union congress on volcanology

quaternary and contemporary volcanic deposits of Northern Kamchatka, A. T. Aslan-yan on theoretical problems of volcanism. N. A. Kozyrev read a paper entitled "On the Existence of Volcanic Activities on the Moon"; S. K. Vsekhsvyatskiy commented on "Comets, Problems of the Solar System and the Volcanism of the Earth"; A. V. Khabakov on: "Some Peculiar Features of the Geological Structure and the Principal Phases of the Development of the Moon", including the demonstration of large-scale maps of the Moon. V. A. Ambartsumyan, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR recommended the investigation of volcanic phenomena in the solar system. A. A. Vardanyants expounded his theory on stars and comets as being mechanisms undergoing a continuous change, (concentration, reconstruction, eruption) as an aspect of volcanism. A series of papers were read on volcanic phenomena in various parts of the Soviet Union: Z. G. Ushakova (the Russian Platform), L. G. Bernadskaya (Ukrania) O. A. Nestoyanova, A. A. Pronin, N. A. Rummyantseva, I. L. Sobolev, G. F. Chervyakovskiy, (Ural); L. I. Blokhina, V. K. Zaravnyayeva, Ye. Ye. Miller, M. P. Rusakov, E. I. Tikhomirova, G. M. Fremd (Kazakhstan); I. M. Volovikova, and O. P. Yeliseyeva (Kuraminsk Ridge); L. I. Zvyagintsev, B. N. Lapin, Ye. B. Yakovleva (Altay); G. P. Pinus (Tuva); R. N. Abdullayev, G. S. Dzononidze, E. G. Malkhasyan (the Mesozoicum of Trans-Caucasus); K. P. Ivanov (Ural, Trans-ural), Ye. L. Butakova (Northern part of the Siberian Platform); R. F. Apel'chin,

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The first All-Union congress on volcanology

M. Gel'man, I. Ya. Nekrasov, I. M. Speranskaya, K. Ya. Springis (Far North-East); Z. P. Potapova (Sakhalin), V. F. Belyy (Chukotsk...); V. P. Kostyuk, (the Mesozoic of the Carpathians); Sh. A. Azizbekov, G. M. Zaridze, P. F. Sopko (Trans-Caucasus); M.M. Vasilevskiy, G. M. Vlasov (Kamchatka); G. P. Bagdasaryan, A. S. Ostroumova (the Cainozoic of Armenia), Ye. Ye. Milanovskiy (Great Caucasus); G. D. Afanas'ev, A. M. Borusk, (Northern Caucasus); V. N. Shilov (Southern Sakhalin); B. Kh. Yegiazarov, G. A. Zakrzhevskiy (Koryarsk Ridge); V. M. Amaryan, A. T. Aslanyan, K. I. Karapetyan, K. G. Shirinyan, (Quaternary era, Armenia); N. V. Konoval'skiy (El'brus); E. N. Erlikh (Kamchatka); V. I. Lebedinskiy, (Datun Group KNR). K. G. Shirinyan and Ye. Ye. Milanovskiy read a paper on and demonstrated the evolution of tuff and tuff-tava in Armenia and of the El'brus. M. A. Kashkay reported on the formation of pyrite deposits in Azerbaydzhan, V. P. Petrov on non-metallic volcanic minerals, M. A. Petrov on the sources of free silicium and M. G. Rub on the tin deposits of the Yuzhnoye Primor'ye. G. M. Gapeyeva read a paper on the volcanic phenomena of arcs, continental coasts and intercontinental areas; V. V. Zolotukhina on the determination of the form of rock deposits of effusive character based on the arrangement of plagioclase in the rock. The following authors contributed to the subject "Volcanism and Tectonics in Various Areas of the Soviet Union": Ye. F. Maleyev, (Carpathian Mountains), K. N. Paffengol'ts (Caucasus), A.

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